British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 702.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1840. [Vol. XIV.

BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the quarter of the *British Packet.*

We have received the *Despertador* and the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio Janeiro to 8th ult. They are still at "daggers drawn" on the question between the government of Buenos Ayres and that of France, as well as on other subjects. The Despertador maintains that the resistance made by the former to the demands of France, will meet with the sympathy of every liberal minded man, and denominates the Jornal do Commercio "a French Journal."—The latter, in one of its replies, accused the Despertador of being sold to the gold of Rosas, England, &c.; to which the Despertador responded in terms of contempt. Having no intention to mingling in the fray; we will merely add, that both journals are got up in a superior manner and are not only printed on paper of a large size but contain a vast deal of valuable information. The Jornal do Commercio in its "getting up" imitates the Paris journals, which mode ('prejudice apart,') has it defects. The sixteen long columns of the Despertador, on the contrary, follow on in English style, without the interruption of the *Folhetim.*

We have extracted the following from a recent number of the Despertador.

MAURITIUS.

No very distinct information has been received yet regarding a certain disturbance at Port Louis. But we have been favored with a private letter, written at the moment of the occurrence, in which that incident is minutely described. However, as these details involve serious charges against one of the parties, we have not deemed it proper, in this state of things, to give them publicity.

The following are, in the mean time, the chief points in this affair—

On board of the *Isère*, one of the French vessels of war undergoing repair in the harbour, the flags of certain nations had been hoisted in an unusual manner, the British flag being placed below the rest.

The Commander of a British merchantman (Capt. Driver), on the following morning, displayed the French flag in the same manner as the British had been.

The French officer, observing this, sent a message to Capt. Driver, requesting him to change the order of the arrangement of the flags, to which the latter replied that he would only do so by order of the British authorities; and that, if the French flag had been so placed, it was a requital of the compliment paid on the preceding day to the British flag.

A complaint was made to the Governor, who, it is said, ordered Driver to make an apology, an order which the latter did not conceive himself bound to obey.

Great excitement followed, and, after a few days, either by the advice of his friends, or by the repeated order of the Governor in the name of the Queen, Driver made the required apology.

The exigencies of the French officers then increased, and to such an extent that they obliged the Governor to send all the French on board, and to prohibit them all intercourse with the shore. This measure was, however, relaxed, as regarded the necessary intercourse for the supply and repair of the vessels, passports being, nevertheless, required for the purpose.

In the mean time pieces of artillery were brought to the beach, and the troops were held in readiness at the first signal.

In spite of the Governor's order, one of the French Commanders landed unperceived, and entered into the city. He was soon arrested and conveyed to a guard-house, where he was detained all night, and on the following morning he was sent on board. He evinced a wish to hold further correspondence, but he was informed that no further communications would be allowed. The vessels received orders to depart, and, that same evening, they set sail in the most solemn silence.

(*Guide-African.*)

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,

As you have been pleased to extract from foreign journals an official notice from the Royal Academy of Sciences of Naples, in my favor, I trust you will do the same by other analogous documents; in order that those who might suppose me to be the author of the insertion in question, may not attribute to me with the same injustice any preference in these publications, which are all equally gratifying and flattering to me.

I regret that I cannot send you another official notice from the Royal Institution of Encouragement, to which the letter of the Minister refers, owing to my not having received it.

I cannot close this communication, without tendering to you my most sincere thanks for the kind manner in which you have expressed yourself respecting myself and my works, and I beg to assure you that the remark you have made in regard to my compromises with the public, will have no trifling influence in my resolution and in my conduct.

I intreat you, Mr. Editor, to accept the sincere expression of my consideration and esteem.

Pedro de Angelis.

ACADEMIA PONTANIANA.

Naples, February 28, 1839.

Excellent Sir,

The Academy has received, with the Ministerial note of the 9th ultimo, the work in five volumes of our colleague Don Pedro de Angelis, which Y. E. has deigned to transmit to it. In returning you thanks the Academy, cannot but express to Y. E. the satisfaction with which it has viewed this new production of our fellow citizen, who in Paris, as now in the New World, has contributed greatly to honor the Sciences and Italian learning. None are ignorant that during his residence in the capital of France; amongst many other literary works, Mr. de Angelis was one of the co-labourers in the Universal Biography, in which task, placed by the side of eminent men, he was exceeded by none in the copious and exquisite skill with which he wrote the articles confided to him.—Now in America, this same fellow citizen has boldly undertaken, and executed with superiority of genius and knowledge, a colossal work, which discovers to Europe a treasure of information, historical, geographical, economical and statistical, highly important, and accompanied with opportune and learned illustrations. An individual of so much merit, who, although absent, appertains to us by many considerations, recommends himself in a special manner to the protection and benevolence of Y. E., who so much interests yourself in stimulating and favouring near H. M. true merit and persons who possess it.

The President of the Academy,

Chevalier Michael Tenore.

The Standing Secretary,

Chevalier Francis Maria Avellino.

To H. E. the Minister of the Interior of H. M. the King of the Two Sicilies.

Letter of the Minister of the King of Naples for the Interior, to Mr. de Angelis.

Learned Sir,

With your esteemed letter of the 6th of April 1838, were delivered to me three splendid copies of the Collection, which you have brought to light relative to the geography and history of the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, and according to your wishes, I made it my duty to send them to the Royal Academy of Sciences, to the Royal Institution of Encouragement, and to the Academy Pontaniana, which prizes itself in counting you in the number of its Members: and, having received the letters of thanks which your colleagues have addressed to you, I feel myself honoured in remitting them to you.

It is grateful to me to offer you my most sincere congratulations for such an eminent work, and in admiring the laborious task you have performed to illustrate the history of a foreign country, I entertain the hope that you may without delay undertake with equal zeal and applause some work which may be of utility to your own country.

I avail myself with pleasure of this opportunity to express the sentiments of the highly distinguished consideration with which I subscribe myself

Your obedient servant and fellow countryman,

N. Santangelo.

Naples, April 25, 1839.

To the Chevalier Don Pedro de Angelis, Buenos Ayres.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

25th ult. A French armed whale boat and their 'beef boat,' came in from the northward.

26th. At day break, a French launch and one of their armed whale boats were at anchor off point Quilmes. They returned to the outer roads at 8 A. M. They had doubtless been cruising in the vicinity of point Quilmes last night. A proceeding they had for some time "knocked off." 'Beef boat' sailed for Colonia.

27th. The boats mentioned above, cruised last night to the northward, and returned this morning to the outer roads.

A vessel in the outer roads (whether Brazilian or French we know not) displayed a light at 10 P. M. as a guide to the Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, which had hove in sight, and which the latter noticed by also hoisting a light.

28th. The French brig of war Cerf, arrived from the eastward, and sailed again in that direction. A French whale boat came in from Martin Garcia, and another of the same description of craft sailed for Colonia.

29th. Nothing new.

30th. 'Beef boat' arrived and sailed.

31st. A French launch arrived from Colonia.

This day (1st inst.) completes the 676th day of the blockade.

BOLIVIA.

The Congress of Bolivia

Declares—

Don Andres Santa Cruz, late President of Bolivia, to be guilty of high treason and usurpation, and that he is responsible, according to article 73 of the Constitution of 1834, for the following acts—

1. For having used violence in the popular elections.

2. For having destroyed *de facto* the independence and sovereignty of Bolivia, by establishing a system of government contrary to the Constitution of the Republic.

3. For having forced from the Legislative body resolutions contrary to the Constitution then existing, destroying the inviolability of the Deputies by imprisoning a Senator, &c. &c.

4. For having publicly ratified treaties without previous consent of the Congress, &c. &c.

5. For having involved Bolivia in a war against the Republics of Chili and the River Plate without the previous consent of Congress.

6. For having accepted employments, titles and emoluments from another government without permission of the Senate.

7. For having created authorities in Bolivia not recognised by the Constitution, &c. &c.

8. For having invested himself with extraordinary powers without permission of the Congress, &c. &c.

9. For having dilapidated the public money, &c. &c.

10. For having deprived the army of Bolivia of their nationality, by incorporating it with that of the supposed Peru-Bolivian Confederation.

11. For having violated the secrecy of private correspondence.

12. For having suppressed the liberty of the press.

And in consequence the Congress decrees—

Art. 1. That Don Andres Santa Cruz, is a traitor to the country, unworthy of the Bolivian name, &c. &c.

2. The deprivation of office, effected in February last, of the ex-Vice President M. E. Calvo, and of his Ministers A. M. Torrico and Felipe Braun, is declared legal.

3. The late Administration having been declared by the law of 27th August 1829, responsible for the dilapidation of the public money, &c. &c., the executive shall take care to render said responsibility effective before the Supreme Court of Justice.

Given in the Hall of Sittings, in the city of Sucre, 1st November 1839.

GREGORIO REYNOLDS, President.

FERNANDO BALVERDE, Secretary.

PERU.

Citizen Agustin Gamarra, Grand Marshal of the national army, provisional, President of the Republic of Peru, &c.

The Congress of Peru, having taken in consideration—

Art. 1. That the Republic of Chili, has constantly co-operated by land and sea for the recovery of the liberty and independence of Peru.

2. That rejecting the advantages stipulated in the treaty of peace of Paucarpata, and those which were repeatedly offered to it, it redoubled its efforts to aid Peru in the war against the conqueror Santa Cruz.

3. That by determining not to recognise the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, it sustained the sovereignty and integrity of Peru; giving the first glorious example amongst the American Republics, not to consent that there should be established amongst them the fatal right of armed intervention and conquest.

It decrees—

Art. 1. That thanks be given to the Republic of Chili for its eminent services to Peru, and the new Republics of America in the war with Santa Cruz.

2. The provisional President of the Republic shall transmit this testimony of gratitude of the Peruvian nation to the government of Chili.

Another decree of the Congress of Peru, declares that the grand Marshal Agustin Gamarra, in the direction of the war against Santa Cruz, &c. &c., has deserved well of his country.

These documents are dated Hall of Sittings, Huancayo, 26th August 1839, and signed by Manuel Ferreiros, President of the Congress, and by the Secretaries B. Soffia and P. V. Rosel.

A Peruvian journal says that Providence seems to have signalised the 15th of August as a day productive of good and evil to Peru, and instances that on the 15th August 1835, the ferocious Conqueror Santa Cruz entered the city of Cusco, with his hands yet stained with the blood of the victims of Yanacocha. On the 15th August 1836, he entered the capital of Peru stained with the blood of the Peruvians who were sacrificed to his ambition at Socabaya, Arequipa, Callao and Lima, after having by bribery, promises and threats got invested with power which his vanity thought to be omnipotent and immutable. Little did the tyrant and his satellites foresee that on the 15th August 1839, the Representation of Peru, free and independent would assemble in its Hall of Sittings at Huancayo.*

"O what an enormous difference (says the journal) between the 15th of August 1835 and 36 and that of 1839! In the two former a conqueror, a foreign tyrant held the nation in unsupportable chains: in the latter the nation proclaimed its independence and confided its destiny to a cherished son of the country."

The Congress of Peru, in its address to the people, compared the present situation of the Republic to the humiliating one, in which it had been placed by conquest, treason, terror and seduction: a prey to Santa Cruz, who himself a foreign adventurer, was joined by other adventurers equally foreign, who impoverished the country, trampled on its constitution, trafficked with its honor and its blood, and drove it to destruction.

The 28th of July was the anniversary of the declaration of the Independence of Peru, and it was celebrated this year with extraordinary splendor at Lima. The festivities commenced on the 27th July, and continued until the 30th. On each evening there were illuminations, performances at the theatres, fire works, processions, &c. &c.

* The 15th of August was the anniversary of the birth day of Napoleon. Did General Santa Cruz in his well known predilections for all that concerned that great man, single out the day in question for his triumphant entrance into Cusco and Lima?

JOURNAL OF THE PERSIAN PRINCES.

(*Second notice.*)

"From the time that we left Falmouth till we arrived at London, we did not see a span of earth uninhabited. In all places along the roads and streets we observed men and women walking arm in arm; also coaches and carriages, in which there were ladies, like the houries, running in every direction; every moment increased our surprise, as we advanced. Even the peasants that dwell in villages have lofty and beautiful houses; outside of every house there are beautiful gardens, adorned with very fine flowers, where ladies splendidly dressed take their walks. All the time of our travels in this country, our eyes did not see a single handbreadth of earth, but all covered with delightful green, roses and all kinds of flowers guarded by the nightingales' singing. Such air and water are scarcely in the world, indeed what there is to be seen is enough to take away the senses. It is the first story of Paradise, the majestic moon, the nightingales on the trees standing with pride, the roses resemble the cheeks of the inhabitants. At length, all this night we went on, passing by gardens, edifices, and lights, there was no darkness at all. In all the roads, there are lanterns lighted, also the houses give out their lights from the windows, in short, our travelling in midnight was not less pleasant than that of midday."

With Exeter they were delighted. The inn was a perfect palace; it is described as—

"A wonderful lofty building; consisting of many rooms which are royally furnished.—These rooms have places for washing, the hot water was quite ready placed on the wash-hand table, standing before large looking-glasses, and towels hanging down exceedingly clean, with perfumed articles and fine soap. Every traveller is shown to a room to himself, attended by a servant. In every room there is a splendid bedstead with every thing belonging to it; ink and pen, with fine paper, are placed on a table, for the convenience of travellers. Fine looking women also serve here, and everything is most desirable. The rooms for eating are separate from the bed-rooms; where there are fine large tables furnished with all sorts of eatables, both cooked and uncooked; everything that you may desire and imagine is placed on the table. Many people were sitting round the tables taking their breakfast, others reclining on the sofas. We were quite astonished at this house, and asked whose it was, and we were informed that it belonged to an individual whose business is to entertain strangers and travellers; and as he knows the time that the mails come in, all things are made ready for travellers to take their breakfast, that no time may be lost. Moreover, we were informed that there are in this city *about five thousand such public places*; each of them gains about 1,000 tomâns per day; indeed the money here is like dust."

"From Friday the 11th to Monday the 14th, we had nothing to do but to continue looking at the beautiful Christian daughters. The least number that we ever saw in one day was about 5,000. Now the master of the place asked us whether we would allow the ladies to come to see us; of course I replied, 'Let them come.' Thus, all the day long we were engaged in receiving our most excellent visitors. Once we were sitting, when there came in sight a planet which dazzled our eyes as it rose up; I took courage and touched her beautiful jasmine hands, and invited her to sit down. What a life to the heart! how could the poor slave in love ask a kiss? What is the courage of a dervish to stand before this majesty."

Vauxhall, and we confess (say the Athenæum) it is the only description that ever recalled the impressions of our childhood:—

"In the evening, we visited a large garden, beautifully lighted up, and the fireworks that we saw here made us forget all others that we had already seen. A garden, a heaven, large, adorned with roses of different colours in every direction, the water was running on the beautiful green, pictures were drawn on every wall. Here and there were young moonly faces selling refreshments. There were burning in this place about two millions of lights, each giving a different colour; the lanterns and lights are so arranged as to make poetry, in such a manner that they have no end. On every side there appeared the moon, and the sun, with the planets, each moving on its orbit; and in every walk there were about 10,000 Frank moons, walking and gazing about, where the roses and their tribes were admiring their beautiful cheeks. Each was taken by the hand, such a company in such a place says to the soul, Behold thy Paradise!—pleasure and joy appear; woes and sorrows are banished;—every hand asked for a glass of refreshment to present to the possessors of jasmine hands. Thus we were happy to have in each hand a paradisean companion, and to point out the beauties of the place, in order to draw forth the sweet music of their replies; we left the rose and met a pink! are we awake or in a dream? We walked in this garden from one place to another, till we came to a place where we saw crowds of people gazing at a boy, elegantly clad, who was playing on a rope; now we were as though we had lost our mind. This rope was made fast high above in the garden, on which this boy was dancing; indeed, he was like a bird with wings in the air. Afterwards a young and beautiful girl, handsomely dressed, increased our surprise, she joined the boy, and they played together in the most wonderful manner, enough to take away the senses to look at them. When the boy and girl had finished their manœuvres, the people in the garden went to another place, where there was a wheel which was set on fire. As soon as it was lighted it began to ascend, throwing out fire of red, green, blue, yellow, and other colours wonderfully, as if all the world had taken fire, and continued to ascend till it reached the sky."

Of the lighting of London, it is said—

"Another of their excellent arrangements, and which attracts much notice, are their lights during the night, which make the day and night to be nearly the same. In all their cities, towns, villages, hamlets, *mountains, hills, plains*, bazaars, and every street, light at night is just as it is in the day-time. This is effected by means of their conducting the light through pipes, as if it were a liquid, or water. This

they call gas, or what we may call spirit of coals."

The account of our charitable institutions contains also some curious matters, not elsewhere recorded :—

"In charity, and supporting their poor and orphans, they are exceedingly liberal ; so much so, that *they give ten per cent. per annum of their income to institutions of charity.* On account of the dear prices of living, there may be, out of the 27,000,000 of population, 7,000,000 poor; but *not a single person begs in the streets, nor in any part of the kingdom ;* in fact, if there should be any one begging, he would be taken up immediately and punished for it, as it is against the law ; because, in every quarter, there is a house built on purpose for charity, where the poor are accommodated. * * Perhaps, out of this 27 000,000 of population, *there is not a single soul who does not know how to read and write*, not even the dumb, deaf, or blind. They do not give credit for fine hand writing ; they say, writing is good enough if it can be read, and they do not spend the time simply in learning a beautiful hand. They have several thousand colleges and schools, for instructing in every class of learning, on which they have spent millions of money. All this for education and wisdom. Verily, such a magnificent kingdom and high nation is not, in these times, in any other part of the world, nor has such an one been, even in ancient times, mentioned in the histories."

Having now been presented at Court, the Princes received an invitation to Windsor:—

"This superior palace is situated in a garden, or park, *fifty two miles in circumference*, which is *surrounded by a wall of iron bars, about three yards and a half high.* The park has *forty gates, splendidly wrought, and through it run several fine streams like rose-water*, and its trees are most noble, producing a beautiful shade.—The carriage-roads are so finely paved, that a person might take his repose upon them. Roses of every kind, and flowers of every hue, are in this park. Its land is green, like emerald, its prospect is pleasure to the eye. Gazelles, antelopes, and deers, are here in thousands.—Pheasants, partridges, woodcocks, and game of every kind, abound, all of which are enjoying this delightful place. Nightingales, goldfinches, and their associates, keep with their sweet voices watch in this garden. It is naturally carpeted with a beautiful green velvet. My pen tells me, do not proceed ; I am incapable of describing it, it is Paradise. In one part of this Eden, there *is a hill, two miles in circumference, on which the palace is built ;* it is *about 2,000 yards in height*, and affords a most beautiful view of the park. The mind cannot but be astonished at this splendid edifice, whose description exceeds the power of human writers. * * *Each of the kings, for 200 years past, has had a separate palace in this castle*, with distinct majestic splendour of sovereignty, *as may be now seen*. just as they were when these sovereigns occupied them. And *whatever unique jewels each sovereign obtained during his reign, are placed in his palace, with his statue, either of marble, jasper, or porphyry, seated on a jewelled throne ;* so beautifully made, that you might say, it is alive, and can speak. One statue of a former king cost more than 12,000 tomâns. * * All his ministers and officers of state during his reign have also statues placed by him in the room, each with arms of the age, and appearing as if they were alive. In the royal rooms of the late kings *all are seated on their thrones and chairs of gold, embroidered with precious stones, which cost millions of minted gold ; each has his crown on his head of a hundred mauns of solid pure gold*, and *adorned with precious stones, so magnificent as to take the senses away. These crowns are supported by chains of gold, and suspended over the heads of the sovereigns.*"

On their return to town, the Princes visited the "Opera of the Horse," that is, Astley's, and on that day *"fifty thousand ladies"* were present, and gave splendour to the place." After this, they went to a cutler's shop, and saw, "*two million of knives, of different descriptions.*"—We learn, too, from this work, that there are *about two millions of stage-coaches* in the United Kingdom ; that many houses have *gold knockers, of a hundred tomâns value ;* that there are *more than five hundred thousand clocks* fixed on the churches and other edifices in London :—but our readers, we suppose, must, by this time, have had enough.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,

You will much oblige your early friends *Alpha*, *Beta* and *Gamma*, by conveying to *Delta*, the enclosed answer in your next Packet.

Friend Delta, your kind farewell came,
Safe to hand per Packet ;
For your good wishes, accept the same,
And good luck to each blue jacket.
When next a feigned name you seek,
Choose one in *English* not in *Greek ;*
Or else don't make a botheration,
And talk of want of *Education.*

Buenos Ayres, January 20, 1840.

In a work recently published in Paris, by Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, we find the following observations upon the means best adapted for rallying French troops that are panic-stricken, which are the result of actual experience, and are interesting accordingly :—'When, in the midst of the combat, French 'soldiers are momentarily in disorder, it is not 'by reprimands, imprecations, or threats, that 'one succeeds in rallying them : it is by pre'senting yourself to them with calmness—'speaking to them with firmness, but with gen'tleness ; it is by setting the example, that you 'stop them ; that you decide them to face the 'enemy, and that you re-conduct them to the 'fight. I have more than once experienced 'this, and I have acquired the proof of it.—'Their minds are thus tranquillized, their ima'ginations calmed ; sentiments of duty and ho'nour resume their empire, and the brave sol'dier re-appears.'—This passage is replete with excellent sense and sound philosophy, as well as grounded upon actual experience ; and it demonstrates the folly of those who have represented General Marmont as a man of mean intellect. It is another proof of the same kind, that he has so well denoted the necessity to French soldiers, above all others, of being led by a man in whose skill and fortune they can have confidence ;—'because our soldiers, *spiritual* and intelligent, quickly appreciate their 'chief, and know beforehand if his capacity 'promises them success. When they suspect 'the contrary, they then grudge a sacrifice 'which would be without utility. The man 'who would have been happy to make it with 'the hope of victory, becomes unwilling to ex'pose himself; and one cannot blame him.—'One does not go into the army to be killed ; 'but to fight the enemy and to conquer him, 'with the chance of being killed one's self.—'When one is convinced that success is impos'sible, one reserves himself for another occa'sion. With French soldiers, to inspire confi'dence is the first thing a general ought to aim 'at ;—talent will only succeed afterwards. It 'is certainly true that continued success is the 'result of ability, and that the confidence 'which results from it, has thus talent for its 'groundwork.'

POPULATION OF THE EARTH, ACCORDING TO THE DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS SECTS.

Monotheists......362,045,000

I. *Christians*....................234,495,000

Viz:—1. Catholics, 169,150,000.—2. Protestants, 57,694,000.—viz. *a.* Evangelic, united, 8,200,000.—*b.* Lutheran, 16,220,000.—*c.* Reformed, 12,240,000 (Proper reformed, 7,440,000 Presbyterians, 4,800,000)—*d.* Anglican, 15,040,000.—*e.* Professors of various sects, 5,984,000 (Independents, 3,800,000 ; Methodists, 1,500,000 ; Quakers, 200,000 ; Menonites, 200,000 ; Herrenhuters, 100,000 ; Baptists, 76,000; Unitarians, 60,000; Swedenborgians, 36,000; Filipians, 12,000)—3. Greek Christians, 41,375,000—viz. : *a.* Ruso Greek, 35,375,000.—*b.* Eastern Greek, 6 000,000—4. Monophysites, 5,876,000—viz : *a.* Jacobites, 3,526,000 (Proper Jacobites, 220,000; Copts, 3,200,000; Thomas Christians, 80,000; John ditto, 26,000)—*b.* Maronites, 150,000—*c.* Armenians, 2,200,000—5. Nestorians, 400,000.

II. *Jews*..........................2,650,000

III. *Muhammedans*...............115,190,000

Viz:—1. Sunnites, 72,000,000—viz:—*a.* Sunnites, 65,000,000—*b.* Wechabites, 7,000,000—2. Schiites, 43,000,000—3. Ismaelites, 120,000,000.

IV. *Zoroastrians*.....................780,000

V. *Confucians*.....................5,000,000

VI. *Nankuists*.......................4,000,000

Polytheists, 466,000,000.

I. *Lamaites*.......................58,000,000

II *Brahmins*......................115 000,000

III. *Buddhists*....................169 000,000

IV. *Fetiche-Worshippers*.........124,000,000

The aggregate population of the globe, according to the foregoing statement, amounts to 828 millions of souls. It may be observed, however, that the number of the Jews must be far greater, and may be taken at more than eight millions. We have given it at 2,650,000, because that is derived from authentis sources ; but these are very uncertain, in Asia and Africa especially. In the same way, the number of the Sunnite Muhammedans may be rated as exceeding the amount above stated by nearly two millions. *Algemeine Zirchenzeitung.*

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE Undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Episcopalian Church, will be held at said Church on Monday the 3rd of February, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of this establishment for the present year.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M's Consul.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, January 20, 1840.

NOTICE.

A Young Man, native of this country, who is well acquainted with the English and Spanish languages, wishes to obtain a situation either in town or country, (preferring an English house,) and who has a good recommendation.

Apply at No. 208, Federation-street. j24 3t

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of Amos Prescott, deceased, and all those who are indebted to the same, will please call on either of the undersigned for adjustment.

By order of the U. S. Consul.

M. Parker.
j24 3t *J. L. Welshman.*

Caledonia Illustrata.

SCOTLAND ILLUSTRATED in a series of views taken expressly for this work, by T. Allom, Esq., splendidly engraved on steel, price two hundred dollars. For Sale at J. Steadman's, Bookseller, No. 30, Cathedral-street. j25 3t

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FIRST CLASS BRITISH BARQUE

PAMPERO,

Captain John Roberts.

Now lying at Montevideo, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 10th of February next.

Being an entirely new vessel, on her first voyage, and having magnificent cabin and steerage accommodations, offers a most eligible opportunity to persons desirous of returning to England ; those who may be anxious of availing themselves of the same, may obtain passage by timely application, either here or at Montevideo, to the Consignees—

NICHOLSON, GREEN & Co.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 30th of January, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Captain Toussaint Jean Louis Hermenegilde Guillevin, with Commodore's broad pendant.
Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier.

BRITISH. Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth.
Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.

BRAZILIAN. Corvette Bertioga, 18 guns, Captain Joao Francisco Regis, Commander of the Brazilian naval forces in the River Plate.
Schooner Liebre, 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 25.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 26.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 27.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the evening.

Arrived, at 11 P. M., Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos, from Montevideo 25th inst.

January 28.—Wind N. shifted to S. in the afternoon, with slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 29.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 30.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M's ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russell, from Rio Janeiro 14th inst., arrived at Montevideo 24th, sailed thence 29th.

January 31.—Wind N. shifted at mid-day to E., strong, with rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

9th ult., Sardinian ship Buena Maria, from the Havana, to Capurro & Co.

" Brazilian brig Estrella del Cabo, from Parnagua 1st ult.

10th, American brig Pilgrim, Hall, from Rio Janeiro 1st ult., to Southgate & Co.

" Brazilian barque Señorina, from Parnagua 1st ult., to Gonzalez.

12th, American barque Arethusa, Baxter, from Norfolk 15th November, to Southgate & Co.

13th, British brig Ocean, Robinson, from St. Ubes 15th November, to Kemsley & Co.

" Spanish brig Pompeyo, from the Havana 14th November, to Nin.

" Oriental brig Maria Bernabela, from Parnagua 4th ult., to Perry.

14th, American ship Renown, Snow, from Gibraltar 25th November, to Rhodes & Co.

" American brig Tuscan, Bangs, from Boston 16th October, Island Mayo 6th December, Rio Janeiro 6th ult.

" American brigantine Dromo, Merry, from Patagonia 8th ult., to Zimmermann & Co.

15th, Sardinian polacre Siempre Viva, from Santa Catalina 7th ult., to Lombardo.

16th, Hamburg brig Maria, from Hamburg 6th November, to Bunge & Co.

" American ship Aurora, from Santos, to Zimmermann & Co.

" French ship Clio, from Parnagua 8th ult., to Duplessis.

" Oriental schooner Eufracia, with cargo saved from the Spanish brigantine Comercio, wrecked on the bar of San Ignacio.

17th, British brig Rowan, Salmon, from St. Ubes 24th November, to John Gowland.

18th, Swedish barque Aurora, from Gottenburg 6th November, to J. Tarras.

22nd, British brig Queen of the Isles, from Lisbon 24th November, to Kemsley & Co.

23rd, Bremen brig Catherine, Wessels, from Island Mayo 23rd December, to Zimmermann & Co.

" Sardinian patache Fortuna, from Parnagua 12th ult., to Capurro & Co.

" Sardinian polacre Larrio, from Rio Janeiro 12th ult., to Capurro & Co.

" Spanish barque Joven Adelaida, from Havana 19th October, Cape de Verds 20th December.

" Spanish brig Narciso, from Cadiz 23rd November, to Juan Nin.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

22nd ult., H. B. M's ship Calliope, 26 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert, for the Pacific.

" H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro.

In the above list of arrivals at Montevideo, we are aware that some of the names are incorrect, but they are as they appear in the Montevideo journals.

"The World of Fashion" of November last, in speaking of a married life, says—

We have adverted to the husband's custom of neglecting his wife, at the very time when a talented and intellectual woman most feels the want of a rational companion, after dinner.—In the morning, she is occupied at her toilette, or with engagements out of doors, but the hours after dinner are dedicated to domestic happiness; and if the husband passes his evenings away from home, or, what is quite as bad, sleeps in an easy chair, whilst his wife is left to amuse herself with her books, her music, and her pencil, as she best may, her condition is by no means an enviable one. In all probability the sleepy husband may make a peculiar noise, which most people may be familiar with, though no one is willing to acknowledge that they are themselves capable of it. Lady Blessington thus forcibly expresses the effect of a snoring husband, upon an elegant and delicate woman—with a head full of poetry, and a heart full of love.

"Few noises are more disagreeable to female ears than that of snoring. Whether this be owing to its reminding them of the indifference that permits the indulgence of sleep in their presence, in hours not appropriated to slumber, a conviction so mortifying to vanity, or whether it proceeds from the fact, that in no position does a man appear to such disadvantage, as when stretched on a sofa, he draws attention by this noise, to the incivility of which he is guilty we cannot presume to say; but we never met a woman whose temper, however placid it might naturally have been, was not ruffled by hearing a man snore in her presence."

The Countess then describes the ideas of a wife, while contemplating a sleeping and snoring partner:—"Lady Ellen Meredith experienced this emotion now, as she murmured, 'Eternally lounging on sofas, and as eternally falling asleep! I could forgive the sleeping, bad as it is, in a person who six months ago I could not have believed was subjected to this infirmity; but really the snoring is too annoying. If any one had told me, before I married, that Henry *could* snore, I would have refused to credit it. How like a large Newfoundland dog he looks, squatted on the sofa; his black curly locks too, that I have so often admired, at this moment add to the resemblance. Heigho-ho! what different beings lovers and husbands are!'"

Young ladies who are in love, think nothing so common-place as sleeping and snoring; their ideas are all poetical—they walk in the air, and build castles there;—and are often disappointed on finding that their husbands are but mortals.

Query.—Do ladies snore.

THE WEATHER has been sultry this week.—The thermometer since Monday 84 to 88.

The thermometer on Thursday was at 88—yesterday morning 86. At mid day however yesterday it fell to 84, the wind having suddenly shifted to E. with rain.

BATHING.—The warm weather has attracted numerous bathers to the river on every evening of the week. The lady bathers after dark have assembled in great quantities, with their servants carrying lanterns, to assist at the bathing toilet. The lights thus displayed on the beach north and south of the fort until long after midnight, added to the incessant "hum of voices," produced a curious effect.

At the time of the alteration in the weather yesterday, there were numerous bathers in the river, who hurried out of it as quick as possible.

The Alameda, Retiro, and the rides, were tolerably well attended on Sunday.

On every fine evening, ladies attired in riding habit, and otherwise, take the diversion of riding through the streets of this capital, accompanied by cavaliers, some "riding double." These fair equestrians look very charming in their white dress and head uncovered.

A number of locusts have made their appearance in town during the week, owing to the prevalence of northerly winds.

The harvest this year bids fair to be an average crop. It will probably all be housed by the middle of this month.

Dine with a march-of-intellect man, and only observe the downcast eyes of his pale-faced, trembling wife—the knit brows of his sullen sons—the sulky sorrows of his joy-denied daughters. All that comes of your hard-hearted, hard-headed, music-painting-and-poetry-despi. utilitarian, intellectual, all-in-all-educationists, who know nothing so admirable as a steam-engine, and would wish to see the whole world worked by machinery.

Mirror.

"A friend of ours," says the Editor of an American paper, "is growing weaker and weaker every day; he has got so weak now that he can't *raise* five dollars."

EFFECTS OF GOOD FEEDING.

An Englishman was observing that the good feeding of England produced the fattest men in the world. Jonathan contended that the good feeding of the States produced the fattest women. "What did your Daniel Lambert weigh?" said the American. "About fifty stone!" was the answer. "Pooh, that's nothing," said the Yankee; "we have, in Pennsylvania, at least a dozen women, each the girth of Penn's tree; and one, in Staten Island, that it would take a fortnight to walk round!"

American paper.

Married.

On 7th November last, at St. John's Church Liverpool, Captain F. B. Fishley, of the brig Mary Jones, to Miss Ellen Cornish.

Advertisements.

British Friendly Society.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers, will be held in the School-room belonging to the British Episcopal Church, on Tuesday the 4th of February next, at 7 o'clock P. M.

As a plan for new modelling the Institution will be submitted to the consideration of the Meeting, those interested in the object of the Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Members of the Committee are requested to meet one hour previous to the General Meeting.

WANTED.

A Good Man-Cook, well recommended. Apply, Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 36. 2

PRICES CURRENT.

All the prices of gold and silver to be taken as nominal.

Doubloons, Spanish	285	a		dollars each
Do. Patriot	285	a		do. do.
Plata macuquina	16	a	16½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	17	a	17⅛	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	17	a	17⅛	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	57	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	*none*			
Exchange on England	3⅜	a		pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo	18	a		per patacon
Do. United States		a		per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	45	a	46	dls. p. pesada
Do. country	36	a	39	do. do.
Do weighing 23 to 24lbs	39	a	40	do. do.
Do. salted	33	a	35	do. do.
Do. Horse	13	a	15	do. each.
Nutria Skins	4¾	a	5¼	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	65	a	70	do. per dozen
Wool, common	13	a	15	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked	26	a	27	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	19	a	21	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen	33	a	34	
Deer skins per dozen	14	a	15	
Hair, long	80	a	90	do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	40	a	44	do. do.
Jerked Beef	20	a	24	do per quintal
Tallow, melted	16	a	17	do. per arrb'a
Horns	250	a	350	per mil.
Flour, (North American)		a		*none*
Salt, on board		a	none	per fan
Discount	1	a	1½	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 285 dollars. The lowest price 280 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3⅜ pence. The lowest ditto 3⅜ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.